

Abilene Weekly Reflector.

VOL. V.

ABILENE, DICKINSON COUNTY, KANSAS, MAY 24, 1888.

NO. 39.

We want all the

GOOD FARM LOANS

WE CAN GET,

At as Favorable a Rate of Interest
as can be obtained elsewhere.

Call on us before you make your Loan.

The Abilene Mortgage Co.

Office up-stairs over Citizens Bank.

Feb 15, 88-17

It is conceded on all sides that General Gresham is in the lead for the Presidential nomination.

Fred Douglas will address the Women's Suffrage convention to be held in Boston the latter part of this month.

Of 2,379 presidential postmasters, 2,060 have been removed by the President for cause—so he says. The cause was that they were Republicans.

There will be an effort made to have Grover deal out some taffy to the G. A. R. on Memorial day; but the old soldiers are too sharp for that kind of a game.

It is rumored that the A. T. & S. F. will extend its lines east from Chicago to New York city. This is probably true—such a move will come sooner or later.

We congratulate the Democrats of this district and county upon their success in securing the election of Hon. W. T. Harris, of Solomon, as delegate to St. Louis.

"A cool and rainy May—
Is good for grain and hay."
Is an old saying. The farmers of the west can take encouragement from this year.

It is becoming more and more apparent that Cleveland's complicity with the Pacific railroad companies will be a tremendous electioneering weapon to use on this side of the Mississippi next November.

The favorable report by Congress of a bill appropriating \$150,000 as a bounty for the construction of a successful air-ship, will rouse the cranks of the country to renewed efforts. That aerial navigation will become a fact some day, there is little doubt, but that the year of grace 1888 will see successful air-ships in operation is scarcely probable.

The brethren of the M. E. Conference are by the ears again. This time it is over the rumors of combinations and lobbying on the part of certain holy men who desire to be bishops. The bishopric is a pleasant, lucrative position and it is held for life. No wonder that it is a tempting prize. But the gentlemen who are too boldly fishing for it should be shrewd enough to cover their efforts. The adoption by the Conference of a two-thirds rule, as was done Wednesday, will tend to guard against any combination and the delegates will breathe easier once more.

The leaders are swinging into the Gresham line. Col. Robert Ingersoll is the latest accession to the ranks. He has deserted his "Plumed Knight" and says: "I regard Judge Gresham as well qualified for the position. I think he would be exceedingly strong in New York and all the Eastern States. I am not saying anything against the other aspirants, but I think that, all things considered, Gresham is the coming man. No man has a clearer record, not even excepting Senator Edmunds. More could not be said. A President ought to have at least three qualifications—intelligence, integrity and Judge Gresham has these." The Colonel may be a little heterodox in his religious notions and may scatter the flowers of rhetoric with rather a lavish hand, but in matters political his sagacity and good judgment are unrivaled.

An Instructive Table.

The following table showing the amount spent per capita for schools and saloons is an instructive one.

STATES	SCHOOLS	SALOONS
Alabama	35	2.75
Arkansas	32	2.50
California	42	4.50
Kentucky	38	7.64
Louisiana	44	15.00
Massachusetts	47	4.38
Michigan	41	3.00
Minnesota	45	3.00
Mississippi	35	2.50
Montana	32	2.50
New Jersey	42	2.50
New York	47	2.75
Ohio	42	2.75
Pennsylvania	42	2.75
Wisconsin	42	2.75

The Crawford County System.

The question of the expediency of calling our county primaries this fall under the "Crawford County System," should receive the careful consideration of every voter. It seems to be generally conceded that in practice the "system" is largely in favor of the cities and most densely populated communities. The First Ward of the city of Abilene was entitled to three delegates under the last call for a county convention. Willowdale township was entitled to the same number of delegates, and the number of Republican voters in each of these precincts is about the same. Every voter in the First Ward can be found within a half mile of the voting place, while the same number of voters in Willowdale are scattered over a territory of six miles square. It doesn't require any great amount of foresight to see the advantage which the First Ward would have in getting out its full vote to the primaries. No man in the Ward would need to lose more than ten minutes in going to and from the polls, while the average voter in Willowdale must lose from two to four hours. The number of delegates that each precinct is entitled to under the delegate system is based upon the actual vote cast at the general election, when all the voters are presumed to have cast their ballots. This is the only fair division of the nominating power. If there are 150 Republican voters in Willowdale or Ridge, they should have an equal voice with the same number of voters in any Ward of the city of Abilene, Solomon, Enterprise, Hope or Herington, in determining who the candidates of the party shall be, and any system, plan or scheme devised by which they are placed on an unequal footing, or by which their opportunities to give expression to their wishes in the matter are rendered more difficult to obtain than that of the city voter, should not receive the sanction of the fair-minded Republicans anywhere.

This matter will be considered at the delegate convention in June, and let every precinct send its delegates with the explicit understanding that the "Crawford County System" is to be abolished.

The Labor Party.

The Labor party is running in two sections, the United Labor and the Union Labor, all hopes of a union having been abandoned. The former faction, composed of bolters and more radical wing, has put up as a National ticket, Cowdrey & Wakefield. The cause of the toilers will gain nothing by this action. Labor to succeed in its warfare against organized capital, must combine and harmoniously concentrate its forces. Dissensions, splits, the formation of new parties and contention inside the ranks are the surest means of overthrowing the work already accomplished.

Labor is strong. It has many grievances. It has a grand work to perform. To succeed it must forget petty differences and select as leaders men of cool, conservative judgment and broad liberal views. The United Labor party takes a most radical, anarchistic attitude and places in its van men who have made it the effort of late years to decry the present relations of society and to advocate, if not actual communism, at least revolutions such as would disturb the very foundations of this Nation's welfare.

It may be that the labor cause will be purified by the casting off of this element. It certainly would be if the United Labor party could draw into its ranks all the cranks and radicals who belong there.

There is one consolation to be drawn from this action of the laborites: the old parties have less to fear from them. If it is true that "in union there is strength," it must conversely be true that "in disunion there is weakness."

The political prophets predict that A. W. Smith will poll his full strength on first ballot.

Democratic Deception.

The Democratic argument is nothing if it isn't calculated to deceive somebody. The stock in trade of the Democrats is deception.

Some of the friends of Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, are endeavoring to make it appear that Mr. Ingalls was in some way opposed to the Republican party during the campaigns of 1862 and '64. And in order to bolster up their falsehoods they pretend to quote articles from various party organs of the State denouncing Mr. Ingalls and the ticket upon which he was nominated.

The platforms adopted by the various conventions which met in Kansas in 1862 and 1864 show very conclusively whether the men who placed Mr. Ingalls in the field were friends of the government, or of its enemies. In the platform adopted by the convention in 1862 which nominated Mr. Ingalls, the first plank reads as follows:

"First: That the condition of our country and State imperatively demands that all good and loyal citizens should, without distinction of party, unite in supporting the National Government in its efforts to crush the rebellion, and in maintaining the liberties of our people against threatened assaults from powerful and tyrannical political demagogues."

And the second reads as follows: "Second: That there are low no open questions in regard to the present policy of the National Administration; its only policy should be to maintain the integrity of the Government, and re-establish the authority of the Constitution and the laws at every sacrifice."

There seems to be no uncertain sound about the support the convention was giving to the policy of the government. In 1864 the Republican Union State convention which met in Topeka and nominated Solon O. Thacher for Governor and John J. Ingalls for Lieutenant Governor passed the following as its first four resolutions to-wit:

"Resolved, That we are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war against the Rebellion, and no compromise with traitors against the Government."

"Resolved, That as Kansas in the past has been most lavish of her men and means in sustaining the country against treason, so in the future she will ever be found among the foremost in standing by and supporting the Government."

"Resolved, That we endorse the platform of the Baltimore convention and most earnestly recommend that all loyal voters in Kansas give to Lincoln and Johnson their undivided support."

"Resolved, That the corruptists and plunderers who are robbing the Nation of the material aid necessary to carry on the war with success are the most efficient aiders of Jeff Davis and the Rebellion, and must be put down."

The Democratic convention which met in Topeka the same year adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we hereby ratify the nomination of George B. McClellan, of New Jersey, for President, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for Vice President, and pledge them our undivided support."

"Resolved, That we hereby ratify and adopt the Chicago platform as understood and construed by General George B. McClellan in his letter accepting the nomination of the Chicago convention for President of the United States."

It will thus be seen that the convention which nominated Mr. Ingalls heartily and enthusiastically supported Lincoln and Johnson, while the Democrats supported McClellan and Pendleton.

The convention which nominated Mr. Ingalls was in favor of prosecuting the war and rendering all aid necessary to put down Jeff Davis and the Rebellion, while the Democratic convention ratified the Chicago Democratic platform which declared "the war to be a failure."

If any one has any curiosity to look up the records of these various conventions they will find the platform of the conventions of 1862 recorded on pages 323-4 in Wilder's "Annals of Kansas," and the platforms of 1864 on pages 379-80 of the same interesting work. But we apprehend that it is not the truth that the Democrats want to ascertain, and probably none of them will ever read the history of Kansas in 1862 and 1864.

Several antediluvian editors seem to be impressed with the idea that Jas. F. Legate was nominated as Republican elector-at-large at Wichita as the colleague of Eugene Ware. The confusion in their minds undoubtedly is due to the fact that Legate was a prominent candidate for the position. The aforesaid a. e.'s should take time to look up the files and see that the elector's name is John L. Waller, a colored man of Topeka.

The Actual Circulation.

Who can measure the incomprehensible vitality of a falsehood? Nearly every day one sees going the rounds some ancient but not venerable table which professes to show that the volume of currency in actual circulation is less than it formerly was. There are people in this country, nay, the recent financial debate showed that there are some in the Senate, who are all torn up in mind about supposed contraction of the currency, when in fact the country has in actual use about as much money as it ever had at any time in its history, and from two to four hundred millions more than it had in past times of great prosperity. Yet some imaginative, unscrupulous or careless persons set about a little table of figures purporting to exhibit the state of currency at different periods, and because it can be made an excuse for another shriek for "more money," it starts on its rounds and never stops. It makes no difference whatever how often this bit of misinformation is corrected, or how absurdly false it was at the start; the thing will run as the rivers run, with out ceasing. One such table, which has travelled far and learned nothing, entirely omits all gold and silver coin in circulation, of which over \$400,000,000 have been added within the past nine years; another carefully mis-states the amount of legal-tender notes five years ago, and a third, which appears in "The Real Estate Record," erroneously states the amount of bank notes by nearly \$100,000,000. But each and all may be traced from newspaper to newspaper, and from speech to speech, wherever there is a fanatic who believes that "more money" will cure all ills to which flesh is heir.

There is not the least excuse for these misrepresentations. For nearly ten years past, official reports have given every item of the information necessary. An honest but unimportant error is possible, if one includes the imaginary fractional paper currency, which is theoretically but not actually in use. A larger honest error is possible, though nobody seems to have made it, if one takes the latest reports of the mint regarding gold coin in use, without making the corrections in previous reports which the present director considers necessary. But the following shows the amount of currency of all kinds in use at different dates since resumption, outside the treasury, the kinds included being gold coins, silver dollars, subsidiary silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, legal-tender notes, legal-tender certificates and national bank notes:

DATE.	CIRCULATION.
1879, Jan. 1	\$10,500,332
1880, July 1	92,223,831
1881, July 1	91,891,419
1882, July 1	1,119,508,326
1883, July 1	1,180,219,216
1884, July 1	1,377,190,463
1885, July 1	1,343,377,229
1886, July 1	1,962,674,775
1887, July 1	1,250,265,745
1888, Jan. 1	1,817,251,477
1888, May 1	1,833,684,281
1888, May 1	1,371,583,570

The statement of May 1 may be modified to the extent of half a million or less either way, when complete returns are published of imports and exports of American gold and silver coin since March 1. For other dates the figures correspond throughout with the official data, and for that date with the exception named. This country was never more prosperous than in 1879-'80, but it then had \$400,000,000 less money in use than it has now. It was abundantly prosperous in 1882, and then it had \$200,000,000 less money in use than it has now. Moreover, prices were more than 25 per cent higher May 1, 1882, than May 1, 1888, notwithstanding an increase since 1882 of \$200,000,000 in the currency.

It is a favorite notion that increasing population requires increasing currency. There is no truth in the theory, but it is very strictly and absolutely true, the fact remains that the circulation per capita is a little larger in 1888 than it was in 1882. On the day of specie resumption, when an era of matchless prosperity began, the circulation of all kinds of money was \$17 for each inhabitant, and nine years later, January 1, 1888, it was \$22.13 for each inhabitant, and yet no one pretends that the country has gained in prosperity by the increase.—[New York Tribune.]

The Panama Canal.

A recently returned investigating officer, who has looked over things on the Isthmus, reports that the Panama canal has a fair prospect of being finished. It would be a curious thing if De Lesseps should live to see the fruition of his hopes and dreams. The canal is one of the greatest undertakings ever attempted, and he will be the founder of an eighth world's wonder if it is successfully finished. That it will, however, divert some traffic from the United States we can hardly doubt. Still, the trans-continental trade will be more than compensatingly increased by the development of East Asian nations.

Gen. Rosencrans is mentioned as a candidate for nomination for vice-president on the Democratic ticket.

Sheriff Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale issued by the clerk of the District Court of Dickinson County, State of Kansas, in a case pending therein, wherein C. H. Lebold is plaintiff, and David R. McCurdy, Hiram McCurdy, Clement McCurdy, John A. Niles, Mira Niles, are defendants, I will on

Monday, June 4th, A. D. 1888, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Abilene, county of Dickinson, State of Kansas, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following real estate to-wit: Lot No. twenty-five (25), in Lebold's addition to the city of Abilene, in Dickinson county, State of Kansas. The said real estate will be sold pursuant to the judgment of the court in said cause recited in said order of sale.

Witness my hand this 3d day of May, A. D. 1888.

D. W. NAILL, Sheriff of Dickinson county, Kansas.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, Dickinson County, Badger Lumber Company vs. Hiram McCurdy. By virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, issued out of the District Court of the State of Kansas, sitting in and for Dickinson County, in said State, I will, on

Monday, June 4th, A. D. 1888, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the court house door in Abilene, in the county and State aforesaid, offer for public sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, in and to the following described real estate to-wit: Said property, two (2) on Buckeye avenue in Southwick and Augustine's addition to the city of Abilene. Subject to a mortgage of \$200. Said property levied on and to be sold as the property of the above named defendant.

D. W. NAILL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Dickinson county, Kas. 36-5

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the district court of Dickinson county, State of Kansas, in a case pending therein, wherein Thomas Kirby is plaintiff, and John A. Turner, Ida A. Turner, The Travelers Insurance Company, G. W. Carpenter, David McCoy, Susan McCoy, James W. Hill and E. T. Hill are defendants, I will on

Monday, June 18th, A. D. 1888,

at the front door of the court house, in the city of Abilene, county of Dickinson, State of Kansas, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate to-wit: Lot number Two (2), in block number One (1), in George W. Carpenter's addition to the city of Abilene, in Dickinson county, State of Kansas. The said property will be sold pursuant to the judgment of the court in said cause recited in said order of sale.

Witness my hand this 16th day of May, A. D. 1888.

D. W. NAILL, Sheriff of Dickinson county, Kansas.

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the District Court of Dickinson county, State of Kansas, in a case pending therein, wherein J. S. Hallam & F. L. Parker, partners as Hallam & Parker, are plaintiffs, and William J. Russell, Salie E. Russell, Hiland Southworth and John P. Arnow, are defendants, I will, on

Monday, June 18th, A. D. 1888,

at the front door of the court house, in the city of Abilene, county of Dickinson, State of Kansas, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate to-wit: Lots No. four and five (4 and 5), in block ten (10), in Kuey & Hodge's addition to the city of Abilene, in Dickinson county, State of Kansas. Subject to a mortgage lien of \$800 with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from May 1st, 1888.

The said real estate will be sold pursuant to the judgment of the court in said cause recited in said order of sale.

Witness my hand this 16th day of May, A. D. 1888.

D. W. NAILL, Sheriff of Dickinson county, Kansas.

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the District Court of Dickinson county, State of Kansas, in a case pending therein, wherein A. L. Freeman is plaintiff and Adios Spenner, Ann Spenner, Geo. W. Carpenter, Kansas Farm Mortgage Company, and L. E. West are defendants, I will, on

Monday, June 18th, A. D. 1888,

at the front door of the court house, in the city of Abilene, county of Dickinson, State of Kansas, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate to-wit: The N. 1/4 of the S. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of the township fourteen (14) range five (5) east, in Dickinson county, State of Kansas. The said property will be sold pursuant to the judgment of the court in said cause recited in said order of sale.

Witness my hand this 16th day of May, A. D. 1888.

D. W. NAILL, Sheriff of Dickinson county, Kansas.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the Probate Court of Dickinson County, Kansas. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Maris, deceased. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Jacob Maris, deceased, will make final settlement of said estate in the Probate Court of Dickinson county, Kansas, on Monday, the 9th day of July, A. D. 1888. All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly.

JACOB S. MARTS, Administrator.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Salina, Kansas. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Judge of Dickinson county, at Abilene, Kansas, on June 15, 1888, viz: William H. Townsend, entry No. 8896 for the south half of the northeast quarter (S 1/2 N 1/2 E 1/4) of Section two (2), Township twelve (12), Range two (2) east of the Sixth P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles M. Brenizer, John Christler, Aaron K. Ross and Ed. K. Ross, all of Abilene, P. O., Kansas. S. F. S. M. PALMER, Register.

Publication Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, Dickinson County, In the District court of said county: John W. Niles, plaintiff, vs. William H. Townsend, Mollie Townsend, W. A. Cornack, A. R. Cornack, Henry Billings and T. C. Henry defendants.

The above named defendants, William H. Townsend, Mollie Townsend, A. R. Cornack, Henry Billings and T. C. Henry and W. A. Cornack of parts unknown and each of them, will take notice that John Baker, the above named plaintiff, did on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1888, file his petition in the District Court in and for the county of Dickinson, in the State of Kansas, against the said William H. Townsend, Mollie Townsend, W. A. Cornack, A. R. Cornack, Henry Billings and T. C. Henry, setting forth that the said William H. Townsend and Mollie Townsend on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1888, gave a mortgage to the said John Baker, on the following described real estate, situated in Dickinson county, State of Kansas, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of the south half (1/2) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section fifteen (15) township thirteen (13) south of range two (2) east of the sixth (6) p. m.; running thence south six and twenty-four hundredths (24-100) chains thence east parallel to the north line of said tract six and twenty-one hundredths (6-21-100) chains thence south parallel to the west line of said south half (1/2) to the north line of the right-of-way of the U. P. R. R., thence northeast along said "right-of-way" a running, north and south fourteen and thirty-five one-hundredths (14-35-100) chains east and parallel to the west line of said south half (1/2) thence north on said line seven and sixty-six one-hundredths (7-66-100) chains to the north line of the south half (1/2) thence west fourteen and thirty-five one-hundredths (14-35-100) to the place of beginning, containing nineteen (19) acres, said mortgage to secure the payment of fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400), according to three certain notes referred to and made a part of said mortgage; and praying that the said William H. Townsend and Mollie Townsend may pay the said sum of \$1,400 now claimed to be due, with interest amounting to \$137.06 or that said premises may be sold to pay the same, and the said defendants are notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 25th day of June, A. D. 1888, next, or judgment will be rendered against them for foreclosure and sale of said mortgaged premises and forever barring them or any of them from settling up or claiming any interest therein according to prayer of said petition. JOHN W. BAKER, By C. B. BRENNER, Jr., his attorney. Plaintiff.

38-31

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

For Sale by BARNES & NORTHCRAFT

Only Six Weeks

LONGER IN WHICH TO SECURE

BARGAINS

A T

SIMON ROTHSCHILD'S

GREAT

Closing Out Sale

On
July 1st

I have to vacate

the store I now occupy.

I shall not move out one dollars'

worth of goods, they have all got to

be sold at some price, and to hurry off

the balance of the stock, I have made still

further and greater reductions in prices, and

I am Now Offering Clothing

at prices that are positively lower than any-

thing ever heard of before in Abilene, and

will never be duplicated. Don't let

this opportunity escape, but seize

it at once and lay in a stock of

Clothing that will last for

the next two years. Re-

member the time is

short, so don't

delay.

Children's suits 87½c, age 4 to 12.

Boy's suits, 95c; 4 to 12.

Boy's suits, 94c; 4 to 12.

Boy's suits, age 12 to 17, at \$3.50.

Men's suits, \$5.75.

Fine all-wool cassimere suits, \$7.00.

Good working pants, 90c.

Fine dress cassimere pants, \$1.75.

Fur hats, good quality, 60c.

An "A" No. 1 white laundried shirt, 50c.

Good heavy socks, 5c a pair.

Men's heavy suspenders, 15c a pair.

A small quantity of Men's and Boys' eoots

left, broken in siz, at your own price.

I have no spare time to give a full price

list of everything, but offer my entire stock

of Merchandise accordingly, as all goods

must go before July 1st.

REMEMBER

The Time Only lasts Six Weeks

A T

SIMON ROTHSCHILD'S

Great Closing Out Sale.